frequently as the wearied worker would remit his exertion, he would find himself motioned away by the General, who, forgetful of wounds and weariness, would alleatly take his place and labor till exhausted. No office was too revolting, no toil too great, where he could include the hope of allevisting a single pang. To his uncreasing care and example the survivors of that command were, under Providence, indebted for their preservation. Is the brilliant fields of Mexico he has added fresh laurels to his former fame, but never in the estimation of those who witnessed his noble forgetfulness of cell, can WINFIELD SCOTT appear greater than when he toffed for us in that house of death—the cholera haspital at Chicago.

L. D. L. pital at Chicago.

A Reminiscence of the War of 1812.

Gen. Scott, in his recent visit to Buffalo, referred to his first knowledge of that now flourishing city, then, however, a smoking ruin. He was there, he said, disciplining the raw recruits of the American army, preparatory to the conflicts which awaited them with the veterans of England on the other side of the Niagara-conflicts in which our troops won glory and renown for themselves and their country.

We are enabled, by the attention of W. H. Winder Esq., a son of the late Gen. Winder, to show with what devotion and enthusiasm General Scott gave himself to the great work in hand.

Gen. Winder, a gallant officer, had been overborne and made a prisoner by a superior force. Having been exchanged, Gen. Scott immediately wrote him a letter,

of which the following is a copy.

How nobly the gallant regiments spoken of in this letter vindicated the anticipations of their General

letter vindicated the anticipations of their General:

RUINS OF BUFFALO, May, 6, 1814.

My DEAR GENERAL. Permit me with heartfelt gladners, to congratulate you on your happy return to your family, the army and your country. Lieutenant Smith has brought us the pleasing intelligence—nothing can be more auxiptious—the return, the exchange—the opening of the campaign. Write me, my dear General, to inform me how those happy changes have been brought about; and shall I not have the happiness of seeing you goon on the frontier? I know your predilection for this theatre from what passed between us at Albany in the past winter. I have a handsome little army (M. Gen. Brown has been absent in the direction of the harbor since the 21st past) of about 1,700 "total," to wit; the 9th, 11th, 21st, and 25th regiments, and two companies 2d artillery. Brig. Gen. Ripley, who received his notification has tevening, is with me. If many recruits are not forwarded, he will be without a brigade, I am most partial to these regiments. The men are healthy, sober, cheerful, and docile. The field-officers am most partial to these regiments. The men are selthy, sober, cheerful, and docile. The field-officers healthy, sober, cheerful, and doche, The head-onicers highly respectable, and meny of the platoon-officers are decent and emulous of improvement. If, of such materials, I do not make the best army now in service, by the 1st of June, I will agree to be dismissed from the

service.

Our friend, Capt. Towson, is with mr. With the manly tears of joy he heard of your return. But a few days since he learned from my aid, Lieut. Worth, that a report had prevailed in Baltimore, said to have been derived from Capt. T., sowewhat to this effect: That he, was conduct at Stance. derived from Capt. T., sowewhat to this effect: That he, Capt. T., very much censured your conduct at Stoney Point, (Greek!) &c., &c. Towson is most indignant at the foul aspersion of himself, for so be considers the re-port, and holds you in the highest esteem and respect, as he has uniformly expressed himself with all the energy of his honorable and high-toned sensibility. I also assert, that not a man in the army at Fort George, last summer, ever expressed within my hearing, or withenergy of his honorable and high-toned sensibility. I also assert, that not a man in the army at Fort George, last summer, ever expressed within my hearing, or within my knowledge, a whisper to your prejudice. This is said, not on your account, for you do not stand in need of my support, but on account of my friend Towson, lest you should imagine he is less than what he professes.

fesses.

I write you, my dear General, in haste, on the first flush of joy, and am, with esteem, ever yours, (Signed,) W. Scorr.

Tell me how you left my friend Roach, Vandeventer, Machesney.&c. I calculate certainly on having the happiness of receiving a letter from you.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Winder.

Scott and the Cholera-Stricken Soldiers. EY ONE WHO SERVED UNDER HIM. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

When our Regiment left the Military School at Old Point, Va., to join the army at Chicago, then con-tending with the noted Indian Chief, Black Hawk, we little dreamed the fate that awaited a large portion of our band. Sharp fighting was anticipated, but not with an unseen destroyer. True, the cholera was approaching from the north, the yellow flag waved at every point, but we heeded it not, and our whole thoughts were fixed on the prairies, where many a young spirit hoped to acquire far Our march to the Lakes was devoid of special inter

est. At Buffelo we embarked in the same steamer with the Commanding General—a fortunate circumstance for us. A large force was to concentrate at Chicago, with limited means of transportation, and our boat densely crowded. During the first twenty-four hours we suffered greatly—exposed to the heat of a summer sun by day, and at night to the heavy fogs of the Lake. With his accustomed forethought and humanity the General ordered one-third of the Regiment to be landed at the nearest practicable point, leaving ample room for the remainder. Up to this time no sign of disease appeared, the Doctor's office was almost a sinceure-a finer or more healthy body of men had perhaps never been seen on those waters. But, alas! we carried with us the seeds of death, soon productive of a fearful harvest. At Detroit the citizens objected to our stopping even for supplies; with his accustomed deference to civil authority (rather uncivil in this instance) the Gene ral promptly left their wharves and we proceeded on

Soon one and another fell beneath the mysterious hand of our unseen foe. His finger was laid on the most robust, and the reckless laugh was changed to a shrick of agony; the proud form exulting in its strength was suddenly prostrated, helpless as an infant, shriv elled like a withered leaf in autumn. The appalling truth burst upon us that we were in a great charnelhouse The boat was put to its utmost speed, but its gronning timbers could not conceal the moans of the stricken ones; the noise of its hard-driven machinery was unheard amid the shricks of the dying. After two days of almost indescribable suffering, at midnight we approached the little garrison of Chicago. At the first intimation of our fearful freight the long roll was heard, and in a few minutes the place was abandoned by every buman being, and soldier and friendly Indian burried to a safe distance on the wild prairie. At daybreak with difficulty we landed our sick and dying, and converted the described fort into a hospital.

And where was our Chief? On the boat he had la-bered side by side with the humblest attendant, battling nobly with a fee more destructive than even he had ever encountered. On the first alarm our men had thrown overboard many of their blankets with the dead, and a scarcity of this indispensable article was soon felt, but the General, forgetful of self, gave his last wrapper to cover the shivering form of a poor soldier.

When we landed, it was generally expected he would leave us to the care of the Regimental officers. Without the least stain on his bonor or humanity he could have assumed the command of the troops collected at a safe distance from our plague-stricken band; but no, not till the last survivor was convalescing did he

The spirits of the most daring were depressed-men who would laugh at the whoop of the red man, felt as helpless as children in the presence of their new enemy, terrible in its very mystery. Nature gave no indication of its presence-the praries that surrounded us in their verdure and fragrance presented a scene of quiet leveliness, in vivid contrast with our deplorable conditionthe sun rose in unclouded splendor, but for many days his first beams glanced on lifeless and distorted bodies of those who were in comparative health a few hours previcus. The disease seems to have become modified by medical skill; but at that time its virulence bailed our werthy physicians, and indeed most of them were its first victims. Exposed to the densest of that poisonous atmosphere, how could it be otherwise? But its terrors were apparently unheeded by our Chief; deaf to entreaties to preserve his own valuable life, he was constantly in the worst wards of the hospital, cheering the desponding-many of whom from abject fear were ripening for the death harvest-or tolling with the nurses in their arduous duties. Often, when they became exhausted, would be motion them away, and, forgetful of his own weariness, bend over the poor patient, laboring until he in turn became exhausted. To him nothing was too revolting, no toil too great, where a hope could be indulged of alleviating a single pang. For three weeks did the General thus lay aside his rank and labor most effectively in the preservation of the remnant of that force; and I can well imagine that words are inadequate to portray the thankfulness that thrilled his noble soul when he found the disease subsiding. Some

than in the Cholera Hospital at Chicago.
L. D. SIMS, late Sergeant Major 4th U. S. Actille y.

may dwell on his more recent and brillisht achieve ments in Mexico, but to the survivors of that horrible

campaign Winfield Scott cannot appear greater

HORACE GREELEY will speak on politics in Hemilton, Madlern Co., N. Y., on Priday afternoon of | A Voice from Delaware County.

DELAWARE, Co., Friday, Oct. 22, 1852. It is but a few years since the shrill whistle of the locomotive was first heard along the southern border of this county, and until then, Delaware was considered one of the most difficult portions of access, as it could not be reached by any public thoroughfare-

six hours' ride of your City. During the past ten years the political changes have been scarcely less remarkable. Geographically the Switzerland of New-York, it was formerly the Gibralter of Loco-Focoism. For several years past the Whig ticket has often succeeded and by handsome majorities.

while the New-York and Erie road now brings it within

Before the light of truth, darkness will flee away.

The XIXth Congressional District consists of Delaware and Otsego, and were the latter as free from the thraldom of Sham Democracy as the former, we should certainly elect the Whig nominee (Chase, of Otsego) against Sam. Gordon, of Delaware, and we expect and intend to do it as it is. The first has a moral character in addition to other qualifications.

You may safely calculate upon a Whig majority in Delaware. There is very little of noisy demonstration, but a strong, working undercurrent. The Locos are desperate, and great on bragging and bullying here as

Go home we absent Whigs, to answer your country's call for "Old Chippewa" the 2d November.

Спотом.

Land Reform.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Stuart, of Auburn, must have been a very inattentive observer of events for the last three months, otherwise he would hardly come out against the action of the Land Reformers in reference to the Presidential Election. He is not aware that the Homestead Bill, after it passed the House of Representatives by a sweeping majority, was brought up before the Senate of the United States. He is not aware that memorials from all quarters of the Republic were presented to the Senate, begging of that Hon. body to pass that bill into a law. He is not aware that the "Democrats," as they call themselves, were in a strong majority in the Senate. He not aware that the Land Reformers of New York City and other localities met in public assembage and implored the Senate to pass that humane law-implored, not as beggars, thank God! but as men demanding their rights and determined to enforce them. He is not aware that at a large public meeting the following warning was held out to the "Democratic Senators," as they still desire to call themselves:

That in the event of the feilure of the Senate to pass the Free Homestead bell, the friends of that measure here assembled will call on all the friends of that mea-sure throughout the United States, to join them in say-ing to the Democratic party:

sure throughout the United States, to join them in saying to the Democratic party:

"Sins: You have for years flattered us with professions of friendship for our principles and measures.

"You have induced us to meet at your wigwams and headquarters in many wards and townships.

"Your leading orators have easerly volunteered to speak in behalf of our principles at our public in serings, characterizing them as preeminently Democratic, and promising their unilinching support.

"You have lead the power to carry those principles triumphantly into effect, and have most shamefully laisified your professions, and have shirked the question.

"You have by this course of action shorn us of every hope we had heretofore entertained, that our glorious principles would obtain the support you have freely premised, and have thereby left but one course open to us wherein we can consistently act for their advancement, which is that of open, carnest, and uncompromising hostility to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates of the party whose recreancy to their professed principles has for the present arrested their progress; a party who

cress; a party who "Palter with the friends of freedom in a double sense.
Who keep the word of promise to their ear,
But break it to their hope."

He is not aware that in contempt of these warnings, and in contempt of the united voices of hundreds of thousands of memorialists, these "Democratic" Sensters kicked out the bill. He is not aware that the "Democratic" Convention of Baltimore declared against the Freedom of the Public Lands. He is not aware that Franklin Pierce, in his letter to Edward de Leen, backs up his declaration, and pledges himself to act by it if he is elected. He is not aware, in short, that if the Sham Democracy elect their grand sham, Pierce, then Land Reform is dead and buried for the next four years. I presume he is not aware of these things, otherwise he would feel as indignant against the knavish Hunkers, and the men they have set up, as any Land Reformer of us all,

I have sent Mr. Stuart the first number of The Nationel Land Reformer. In it he will find a history of all these things, and I am as sure as I exist that when he sees that history he will join with his brother Reformers everywhere throughout the Union, in punishing the au dacious men who, relying upon the mere name of Demorracy dared to set the will of the nation at deliance

Lest other Reformers may, like Mr. Stuart, be unsware of these facts, I publish this article. I also request you to find room for the following extract from The National Land Reformer, which throws additional light upon the subject. The extract is addressed to Lowis

Just at the time that the poor man's Hamestead bill was before your honorable body, you determined to give your party editor in Washington a vast printing job, worth a net profit of some \$200,000. You wanted to infuse life and spirit into him before the Presidential election. How did you go to work! Was it by voting disjoinedly and letting the job fall through! No. You held a cancue, you and the Democratic Senators; you made a party measure of this immense job, and you carried it into law in spite of all opposition. You knew this a party measure of this immense job, and you carried into law in spite of all opposition. You knew this editor of yours was "too old a bird to be caught with chaft," and you all agreed to make this large draft on the public treasury for his private benefit. But when the claims of the indigent chizen for his just right came up before you, you also "agreed"—"to differ," and in this way to defeat his expectations, and to blast his beauty. hopes.
This was your crime! And so may God prosper me

hopes.

This was your crime! And so may God prosper me as I shall endeaver to require you for it.

And this, not by voting for John P. Hele, or anybody clee but your big, strong opponent, Winfield Scott. That's the way to catch you. There is to be a great battle fought in the middle of the field, between you and the Whigs. That will be the decisive battle, and in that battle! I will take a part; I will not weste my strength in the petty skirmishing going on the by-corners. I shall ram my bullet home, and when the struggle is hottest, fire it in your face.

And every true, intelligent, and dignified Reformer will do the same. He knows that you deserve defeat, and he knows that this is the way to defeat you. He knows, too, that the Whigs are wise enough to see their own interest, and that, if the Reformers elect them now, they will pass the bill, partly through grait ade for their triamples, and partly to strengthen themselves in the affections of the people, and thus secure future triamples.

And now, one word to my brother Land Reformers, and i will close. What is the present contest between the two great parties, but a contest for authority and spoils? All the old issues between them have become almost entirely obsolete. So like are the two platforms, that were it not for the men that stand upon them, you would hardly know the one platform from the other. Indeed, the greatest difference between them is upon this very question of the public lands. The Whigs have so far yielded to public opinion that they have given up the doctrine of distributing their proceeds among the States. Their Baltimore platform is entirely slient on the subject, and it is well known that the principal leaders of their party are favorable to the principal leaders of their party are favorable to the principal leaders of their party are favorable to the principal leaders of their party are favorable to the principal leaders of their party are favorable to the principal leaders of their party are favorable to the principal leaders of their

free land.

Not only have the young, progressive Whigs done much to forward the free land cause for seven or eight years back, but the old, conservative Whigs, with such men as Daniel Webster and Col. Webb at their heads, have come out emphatically in favor of our cherished measure. Even Gen, Scott himself, just when he was mounting the Baltimore platform, added a little plank of his own. He declared, that "with a due regard to the interests of the nation at large, he would endeavor to promote an early settlement of the public lands, and on principles theorable to the actual settler."

To us, brother Reformers, it is of little moment whether Whig office hunters or Democratic office hunters

To us, brother Reformers, it is of little moment whether Whig office hunters or Democratic office hunters shall enjety place and perquisite for the next four years. Our duty as patriots and lovers of our race, is to use the one party against the other for the salvation of the country. This is our duty. Have nothing to do with the petty skinnishes under Mr. Gerrin South, or Mr. Hale, or Mr. Anybody else. Waste not a single shot in this way, come up like one man—loaded—printed—presented. Fire low, and level into the sham leaders of the "Democracy."

"Democracy."

Do this, and when the smoke clears away you will find them howhere. Then if the Whigs fail to do their duty, pick your flints and prepare to turn your first upon them at the very next election. This is our policy; if we follow it up with vigor, we will have the land free in double quick time. If we don't, we may hang in the rear of either party, and beg and pray of them till estrainty dawns, without the least possible effect. So now, men't stend to your arms! Acr as becomes the champions of treth and progress. Make yourselves TELT and TRAFED.

The National Land Reformer tambe had at Baker & Color har Printing office; John Commerford's, No. 424

Broadway; James Maxwell's, No. 259 Bowery, or by addressing a line to THOMAS A. DEVYR. Williamsburgh, Oct. 27, 1852

Loco Focoism Practically Illustrated. MR. WEBSTER.

The present condition of affairs in the principal administrative offices of this State ought to open the eyes of the people to the danger and folly of committing the public interests to Loco-Foco management. We have a Canal Board which has deliberately violated the pledges upon which it came into power. It is conceded on all hands that the Canal interest was never before placed in such unworthy hands. They have reduced the revenues by their own folly and increased the expenditures by their produmits. Even Chaffield proclaims revenues by their own folly and increased the expen-ditures by their prodigality. Even Chatfield proclaims that the Board is incompetent and unfaithful. The Do-mocratic Auditor arraigns the Commissioners on charges of profligacy and corruption; but the complaint is dis-missed, and it is decided that action is unnecessary. One wing of the Loco Foco party charges its own candidate for Canal Commissioner with making corrupt contracts, while it is known that their candidate for Licutemant-Governor labored day and night to effect a scheme which was more and more corrupt by half a million of oblars. Boutwell will attend the funeral.

was more and more corrupt by half a million of dollar. Such is the condition of affairs in that most importan Such is the condition of affairs in that most important branch of the State administration. The finances are under the charge of an unit and incompetent Controller, who esteems it his principal duty to perambulate the country, and quarter his relations upon the Treasury, two of whom are said to be drawing salaries for very small services. He has done his best to discredit the State, and we understand he has swamped the general fund by his neglect of duty, in failing to advertuse the tax lands for sale, which were relied upon for some \$200,000 the present year. His own partisans assert that he is unit for his post, and complaints are heard on every side of neglect, delay and confusion.

Of the Attorney General's office it is hardly necessary to speak. The State Prison Inspectors are charged with corruption by members of their own party, who have made charges and furnished testimony on an application for their removal from office. While the question is pending whether they shall be removed for malversations, one of them is nominated as a candidate for reflection! Finally, these men and their application

Finally, these men and their applogist make loud professions of virtue, economy and superior capacity for public affairs. It is for the people to decide how long such things shall be tolerated. (Allany Evening Journal.

"Democratic" Mass Meeting-Letter from B. F. Hallett.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

PETERSBURG, Va., Monday, Oct. 25, 1852. The apology for a mass meeting, gotten up by the Democrats of this city and surrounding country, was brought to a close on Saturday evening. The crowd was addressed by Hon. J. Y. Mason, Judge Caskie, M. C. from the Richmond District, and other speakers of less note. The renegade Whig from Richmond, James Lyons, was expected, but did not arrive, owing.

it is said, to his arrest, growing out of the difficulty b

tween himself and Hon. J. M. Botts, whichit was feared might lead to a duel. The President, R. K. Meade, read a long letter from The President, R. K. Meade, read a long letter from B. F. Hallett, in which he expressed for himself and the Northern Democracy great fidelity to the South, but asked what encouragement they had to battle for the South when they were denounced as Abolitionists! He said the charge made against him that he was the author of a resolution which reads, "We are opposed to Slavery in every form and color, and in favor of freedom and free-soil wherever man exists throughout God's heritage," was false. He had never uttered such a sentiment, nor had he ever voted for an Abolitionistor a Free-Soiler.

D.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD MEETING.-There was a magnificent out-pouring of Whigs last night at Constitution Hall. Thousands were unable to get into the Hall, and a meeting was organized outside also. There were animated speeches from Col. Sevier, H. J. Raymond, Esq., Lieut. Brown, Col. E. L. Snow, G. D. Bellows, Esq., and others. The warmest enthusiasm prevailed, and every Whig was full of hope and eagerness for the great contest. We have full reports, but cannot possibly find room for them this morning

SECOND WARD .- The Whig Ratification meeting passed off very harmoniously last evening at Woodworth's, No. 13 Dutch-st. The Ward and District cominations were all ratified, and the local difficulties healed. Our report is unavoidably crowded out, but a synopsis will be found in our advertising columns.

WHIG MEETING IN THE TWELFTH WARD .-On Tuesday evening a Whig meeting was held at Fisher's Hotel, at Harlem, over which A. C. Judson, Esq., presided, and Walter Oakley, Esq. acted as Secre-After a song by Mr. Fraser, Hon. James Brooks addressed the numerous assembly at some length, and was listened to with marked attention, for which he thanked his hearers. He said, if elected, he would, as he always had, perform his duty as he was best able The meeting was very enthusiastic, and at its close nine cheers were given for Scott and Graham. There were loud calls for Robinson, but that gentleman did not

EIGHTEENTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLI-ANCE.-We see by our advertising columns, that the Alliance in this Ward have nominated for Assistant Alderman, Ernest Fink, the Whig candidate.

TWENTIETH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING. -A large number of the Whigs of the Twentieth Ward met last evening at Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighthav. and Twenty-ninth-st., for the purpose of hearing the report of the Charter Nominating Committee, and ratifying the nominations. The meeting was called to order by choosing Albert A. Rogers President, and appointing Oscar Taylor and E. Harrison Reed Secretaries The report of the Nominating Committee was then read, and unanimously accepted. Messrs. Tombinson, Hall, Childs, Geo. E. Bellows and others addressed the meeting, and during the evening Mr. Frazier sang several songs; after which the meeting adjourned. The Hall was densely crowded, and many of those present expressed their determination to work for the Whig cause until election day, and a good report from the Twentieth Word may be expected on Tuesday night

JUSTICE MEECH .- The election of Wm. B. Meech, E.q., as Civil Justice for the Eighth and Ninth Wards, is now generally conceded to be a matter of course. The satisfactory manner in which Mr. M. has heretofore discharged the duties of the office is the best recommendation for his return. He is regularly nom-mated, both by the Whigs and the Temperance men.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION .- In the 1st Assembly District, comprising the IVth Ward of Jersey City and the town of Hoboken, John Van Vorst, Esq., of Jersey City, was nominated on Tuesday by the Delegates who met in Convention at the corner of Grove and South fifth-ats. The Delegates, in behalf of their constituents, expressed their determination to elect him, sanctioned that determination by three hearty cheers, and adjourned.

The Administration and the Crescent City Affair.

We publish the following telegraphic dispatch, just received from New-Orleans, to show the wanton and mischievous falsehoods which find their way through the press and telegraph at this time. The object is transparent. It is to mislead and indame the public mind, and by wanton misrepresentation affect the election now near at hand:

New Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1852.

Under the glaring caption of "The United States and Spain—Our Flag Hauled Down—The Fillmore Administration Becked Out," with the usual disgraceful editorial comments. The Courier of this morning publishes the following discrete.

comments. The Courier of this morning publishes the following dispatch:

"Hox EMALE LASKEE: Licutement Porter has been summoused to Washington to explain his conduct at Hawama. The result is that the Crescent City goes no more to Hayama—the Georgia, under Licutement Porter, being substituted. This yields the point as to Smith, and as regarded as a backing out of our Government. The churte is made in The Union of yesterday, and not denied by The latelliseance of Republic of to-day.

(Signed)

JNO. W. FORNEY.

This has evidently been concocted for the political effect it is supposed it would produce here.

We have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet at Washington has taken firm and-strong ground in opposition to the treatment of the Creacent City by the Captain-General of Cube, and have no doubt that it will be followed by a speedy redress of the wrong complained of.

plained of.

There will be no "backing out on the part of the Administration. The rights and honor of the country will be duly maintained and vindicated.

Lieutement Porter was ordered to this city for the purpose only of giving full information to the Government, and at his own request has been transferred by the owners to the Georgia, and will return in her to Havana.

[Washington Republic.

A private telegraphic dispatch dated Charleston, Oct. 26, says: "The Board of Health report only our death from yellow fever for the last 21 herrs, and on new cases for the few faces by

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-els

The Funeral-Action of the Webster Execu-tive Committee-Proceedings at Dartmouth College.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

Yesterday Mr. WESSTER's remains were removed from the room where he died to the library, where the funeral services will be performed. Gov

The Webster Executive Committee and Ward Delegates were in session last evening till midnight. A letter was read from J. B. Wheelock, of Roxbury, for himself and other WEBSTER men of that city, recommending the party to continue their organization for future action, but that in consequence of the decease of Mr. WEBSTER they discontinue further political action

during the present campaign.

A Delegate from Cambridge stated that the sentiment of the people of Cambridge was expressed in the letter of Mr. Wheelock.

Rev. Mr. Winslow advocated the same course of action, recommending the Webster Electoral Ticket be withdrawn, and that his friends, upon the day of election, stay at home, and consecrate the day as one of mourning for the national loss.

These views were opposed by Messrs. Wm. Hayden, Talman, Willy, and others. Mr. Willy abused Scott and eulogized Pierce! Finally the subject was withdrawn, leaving the Exe

cutive Committee to proceed in political matters the same as if Mr. WEBSTER was living. At Dartmouth College yesterday (Mr. WEBSTER'S Alma Mater) his death was appropriately alluded to,

with several incidents of his Collegiste career.

Public Meeting for the Erection of a Monu-

ment in Boston. Bosron, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. A very large meeting of the most influential citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, was holden this noon in Fancuil Hall, to take measures for the erection of a monument in memory of DANIEL

Hon. Edward Everett called the meeting to order, and on motion of Wm. Hayden nominated a Committee of three to report permanent officers.

The Committee reported the following President-Hon, Benj. Seaver, Mayor of Boston. Vice-Presidents-Hon. Nathan Appleton, James W Seaver, R. G. Shaw, Charles Torrey, C. G. Greene, Pe ter Harvey, Sidney Bartlett, and Joseph Tilden.

Secretaries—Samuel Kettelle, J. Harris Smith, W.W. Greenough, Samuel W. Dana. Mayor Seaver made a brief address, and was followed

by John T. Heard, who offered a series of resolutions. in which it was proposed to appoint a Committee of 100 citizens to take measures to creet a memorial in honor Hon. Geo. S. Hillard followed in a strain of surpass-

ing eloquence, calling tears to every eye. Hon. Edward Everett next addressed the meeting and is still speaking.

Webster's Death in Washington-Whig

Meeting. Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. A meeting of citizens generally will be held o-morrow evening in front of the City Hall, to take nessures to pay a tribute of respect to the memory, haracter and services of Daniel Webster. President Fillmore will not attend the funeral. The public offices will probably be closed on Friday, the day of the fu

neral.

The Whigs of this city met this evening to prepare for the Whig meeting at Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md., on Saturday next.

The Shadrack Rescue Case-New-Brans wick Legislature.

Bosron, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1852. Elizur Wright was to-day acquitted of aiding The Provincial Legislature of New-Bruns-

wick assembled for an Extra Session on Thursday, the 21st inst. The business to be brought before the Legis-Hon. Mr. Wilmot has moved a resolution approving of the mestures adopted by the Home Government for the pretoction of the fisheries.

Burning of the Propeller Vermont.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. The propeller Vermont, Captain Waterbury. belonging to the Cleveland and Ogdensburgh line of propellors, plying between those ports, was burned to the waters edge while lying at her dock in Grand River, Canada West, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She was bound to Ogdensburgh with a full cargo of flour and other relling freight. The vessel and cargo are a total

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1852.
The deaths for the week ending Saturday. were 68, of which 45 were of yellow fever. Only one of curred Monday. For the twenty four hours ending to

New and Extensive Telegraph Line.

QUEERC Wedn The charter for the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company from Quebec to Detroit, Burielo, &c., h passed Parliament. The trunk will be 8 m miles lon with 800 miles of branches leading to the princip with 800 miles of branches, leading to the principal towns. Some 800 miles of the poles are already up, over 400 miles of wiring is finished, and the work going on at various points is to be completed by spring. Over one thousand business men have taken the stock. The cost will be about \$250,000. The net profit of the old

Shipwreck and Loss of Three Lives.

Shipwreck and Loss of Three Lives.

PHILADLIPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 18-2.
The schoener Lucy, Captain Sontawick, from Providence, bound to Mobile, in ballast, encountered a gale on Tuesday night, off Barnegat. The sea curried away both masts, and finally she went ashore near Barnegat Light house, Jersey shore, and soon after went to pieces. The Captain and crew took to the boat, but on approaching the shore the boat was capsized by the breakers, and three of the crew were drowned, viz. John Frances, of New Haven; Henry Arnold, of Bath, and William Nelson, of Newport, all of whom leave families. The schooner was owned by the Captain, and was fully insured in Providence offices.

The Captain of the Lucy, together with the surviving crew, arrived at this port to-day, in the schooner Susan,

crew, arrived at this port to-day, in the schooner Susan, Capt. Williams, from New-York, bound to Philadelphia.

Whig Meeting in Baltimore. A Whig mass meeting was held to-night in

Monument-quare. It was largely attended and there was great enthusiasm. Their mottoes were "Scott, was great enthusiasm. Their mottors were "Scott, Graham, the Union and Compromise." Specches were made by Senator Pearce, Messer, Bowie, Winter, Davis,

Whig Mass Meeting.

Cold Spains, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. A Whig Mass Meeting was held in this village this evening in the great Poughkeepsie tent. A procession, numbering some 1,500, marched from the railroad dépat to the tent, preceded by the Committee of Ardepot to the tent, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, with several bonds of music, torch-lights, &c. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Charles Davies of Fishkill, W. H. Tauwanguer of Poughkeepsie, E. H. Wells of Sing Sing, and others. The proceedings throughout were conducted with much spirit.

New-Jersey Sons of Temperance. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temper

ance of the State of New-Jersey met in this city to-day. Geo. P. Rex., of Huntingdon, was elected Worthy Patri-srch, and Thomas E. Roberts, of Gloucester, Worthy Associate. Also, the usual subordirate officers. The angust report shows a flourishing condition of the Order, and encouraging prospects for a prohibitory law. Scizure of Another Fishing Vessel.

HALIFAN, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

H. M. steamer Devastation has brought in the schooner Crecle as a prize. She is a British built vessel, was wrecked some time since and bought by Americans, who refuted her, and she has been sailing under British eclors and register. Probable Fatul Accident.

LANCASTER, Theoday, Oct. 26, 1852. The scaffolding on the new Catholic Church,

Nonrolk, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. Sehr. Cora Ann Lindsay, from Newburg for

in this city, gave way, this afternoon, while the masons were placing a large stone sill on the wall, precipitating four of them to the ground. Two are not expected to survive, and the others were seriously injured. Runaway Slave Found.

ew-York, put in to land a slave named Primas, I g to Judge Jance, who was from latered in the

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1852. Bark Vesta, which sailed from Savannah for Boston 15th, returned thither on Monday, having encountered on the 18th a terrific gale, which lasted 72 hours. Her foresail and fore-topsail were split, and she leaked badly. The men were exhausted at the pumps, and four of them became sick from excessive labor. Put back to save the vessel. Her cargo will probably be discharged. Brig Yankee, 14 days from Turks Island, beand to New-York, has put into this post to remain

bound to New-York, has put into this port to repair, having sprung a leak and split sails during heavy weather.

Schooner Caroline Knight Sold-Loss of Fishermen. Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852.

Fishing schooner Caroline Knight, of Newburyport, before reported seized by the British cruisers, has been condemned at Charlottetown, P. E. I. She was a new schooner, valued at \$12,000, and was bought by merchants there, who intend sending her to Aus

Four fishing schooners, belonging to Newburyport, and valued at \$12,000, were lost in the late gale at Prince Edward Ishnds. Schooner Vulture, of the same place, was also lost at Cape Breton. She was insured for \$2,000.

Hon. John P. Hale-Native American Party-Steamship State of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. Hon. John P. Hale arrived in this city this

ternoon, and was received by his friends. He addresses meeting at Spring Garden this evening. The Executive Committee of the American and party met to day, for consultation on the course to be pursued in consequence of the decease of Mr. Webster, and unanimously nominated Jacob Brown, for President, and Reynell Coats of New Jersey, forfylice President.

Steamship State of Georgia sailed to-day for Savannah, with 104 passengers.

survey of the Mouth of the Mississippi-

Great Loss of Treasury Drafts.

Battimore, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1832.
The mail is through from New-Orleans. The U.S. survey of the mouth of the Mississippi has been completed, and the report will be made at once to the Secretary of War.

The U.S. Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans gives notice that drafts to the amount of over a million of dollars—transmitted to the Indian Agent— have been lost, and cautions the public against receiving

Departure of the America. The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, sailed at noon, to-day, with 36 passengers for Liver root, and 7 for Halliex. No specie.

Public Meeting at Baltimore. Baltymore, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. The Webster public meeting announced at

the Exchange this forenoon, was numerously attended.

The Mayor presided, and eloquent speeches were delivered by Major Jerome, Hon. David Stuart, Z. Collins Lee, of Ga, and others.

Resolutions of condolence were adopted, and a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a suitable public testimonial.

Opening of the House Telegraph Line to Washington. Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. The House Telegraph Line between this city

and New-York transmits its first message to the press

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the NIAGARA at Halifax. Dates : Liverpool, Oct. 16 ; London, Oct. 15 ;

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1852. The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Stone, which left Liverpool at 11 A.M., on the 16th inst.,

Paris, Oct. 14.

arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, bringing 96 par sengers for Boston and 6 for Halifax. The Niagara sailed for Boston at 54 o'clock and will be due there to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. The Collins steamship Pacific, arrived out

74 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., having been detained some hours by fog. There is nothing of importance in the gen-

eral news. The Cotton market extremely acive, and

Breedstuffs had advanced. ENGLAND.

The Court had returned to London, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 15th inst, for the pur pose of appointing a day for the meeting of Parliament. A rumor has crept into circulation that the Government are about to make a movement in favor of extending the franchise, the plan proposed being to impose an income tax on all wages above £1 per week, and to confer votes on the payers of the tax.

It is also stated that a strong organization in

the new Parliament will press the introdoution of the ballot. We give these rumors in the absence of more

The yacht America figures largely in the news of this week. On Tuesday, the 12th, she competed with the Swedish yacht Swerige, and defeated her by fully 20 minutes. The course being round the Nab Light, Isle of Wight; but owing to fog and light winds, the Lord De Blaquire's challenge had been ac-

cepted for £500, by J. L. Craigie, Esq., with the yacht Volante, and for £1,000 by J. Mackintosh, with the iron yacht Disowned. The races to be from Erith, on the Thames, to the Nore and Eack, and to come off when the weather is mittable. The Earle of Carlisle has written a preface

to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," intended to neutralize the re-cent criticism in *The London Times*. A meeting of Iron Masters was held at Wolverhampton on the 13th, at which the recent rise in prices was approved, although it was stored that the man-ufacturers have as yet derived but little advantage from ufacturers have as yet derived but little advantage from the rice, as they had mostly contracts on hand at the old quotatiens. A circular letter issued by a Liverpool house to the trade, takes a contrary view, and warns against the reckless speculation that is keeping up the figure, clerks in merchants' offices and other per-sons without capital, being known to hold large quan-tities of Iron Serips. From these and other circumstances, the house in question, which writes enonymously, an-ticipates a name ere long.

Lord Combernere has been nominated Constable of the Tower of London, vice the late Duke of

FRANCE.

The accounts of Louis Napoleon's receptions in the Provinces are still dazzling. His speech at Bordeeux, had been placarded in Paris, and was to be posted in all the 37,000 Communes of France.

Titles of high nobility for M. M. Persigney,

Morney, Fould, De Roche and others—and a measure of general amnesty is looked for as the first act of the new

Emperor's reign.

A speculative mania has broken out in the Paris Bourse—the demand being confined to no particu-lar description of securities, but running over all.

SPAIN.

The subscription for the wounded and for the families of those killed in repelling the Lopez Expedition at Cuoe, amounts to 281,000 pissers. The widow of General Enna had received 10,000 pissers, and the widow of Francisco Fadal, 6,500.

DENMARK.

There is a rumor that the King of Denmark intends to abdicate, the Constituton forced on him in 1848 being too Democratic for his liking. Prince Chris-tian, of Glucksburg would be his successor. The Danish Chambers opened on the 4th inet,, but their business was purely local.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prussian Ambassador has ordered all

Pruesian workmen to return to Pruesia within a month, to withdraw then from the influence of Democratic doc-ITALY.

Disturbances had taken place at Haenga between the citizens and the Police sided by the Austrian troops. Several were killed on both sides, but as yet we are without particulars. Numerous political arrests had taken place A letter from Florence mentions a re-

port that the Tuscan garrisons were to be held by Nea-politen troops and the Neapoliten by the Tuscans. It The U. S. Corvette St. Louis was at Spezzia

GREECE.

England and Prussis, respecting the succession to the Throne of Greece. Prince Adelbert, of Bavaria, brother of King Otho, is named as his successor, and has currectly the Greek religion, a preliminary step to the throne. Adelbert is the fortunate youth for whom the Emperor of Russia destines the hand of the Princess Vass.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has recovered from his indis-The trouble between Turkey and Persia, re-

specting the frontier line, has been arranged

INDIA AND CHINA. A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles announces the arrival there, on the 13th, of the Overland Indian Mail, with dates from Calcutta to Sept. 8, and China Aug. 24. The Bombay mail is missing.

Commerce was very brisk at Calcutta. Exlange 2/012 a 2/038. Nothing worthy of note has occurred since

The Lutest News. Lord Rollo, a Scotch nobleman, is dead. A dispatch from Trieste states that 9,000 British troops had been landed near Herat, Persian

Gulf. It is supposed that their presence there is to prevent the Persians from threatening the indepen ence of Herat.

Twenty-four political prisoners were shot at Sinigolia, Papal States, from the 1st to the 3d inst. Affairs in Burmah remain in statu quo.

In China the insurrection continues under The prohibition of the export of iron from

Egypt has been withdrawn.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Our last weekly report to Friday evening 8th inst., closed quietly with a partial decline of id. to effect sales. Saturday exhibited no change in prices. On Monday the Nigarian's advices were received, and after the merchants letters had come to hand, more activity prevailed, and the market recovered its tone, with sales of 10,000 bales. On Tuesday purchases were to the same extent without any falling off in tone.

parcianses were to the same extent without any failing on in tone.

On Wechesday the Halifax advices further encouraged the demand, and suce then a brisk business has been doing, largely on speculation, averaging 15,000 bales daily, of which marly one-half were on speculation. Prices must be considered to have advanced id. P lb. on last Friday's quotatis as. The foregoing is from Brown, Shipley & Co's. Circular. The leading Cotton houses quote New-Orleans Pair, [6]; Middling, [6]; Mobile Fair, [6]; Middling, [5]; Upland Fair, [6]; Middling, [5]; Upland Fair, [6]; Middling, [6]; Mobile Fair, [6]; Middling, [6]; Websit Stock 20,210, and exporters, 4,410. The import for the same time has been 18,497 bales, of which only 4,678 were American. The is stock 478,000 bales, of which only 4,678 were American. The merket closed firmly.

Liverpool Corn Market.

There has been a more active inquiry for Wheat and Flour, at an improvement on Friday last of /12/2 on Wheat and 1/2 bld, on Flour. White Corn is without change. Brown. Shipley & Co. a quotations are—Western Canal Flours. 22/6; Philadelphia and Baltimore. 23/4; Ohio. 23/6; white Wheat, 5/10/26/3; and red, 5/425/11 27 o. B; white Indian Corn, 30/; mixed, 25/; yellow, 29/6 2/40 b. Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Ashits in increased demand, with large sales on the spot and to arrive at 27, 228, for Pots, and 20,6 for Pearls.

BARK—Strady, Philadelphia lat, 7,6, Baltimore 7).

Coffee in good demand, but the limited supply checks business. Sales 30 tierces Jamaica and St. Domingo at rather hadren.

business. Sales 80 tierces Jamaica and St. Domingo at rather higher prices.

Dyk Woops—The transactions are limited.

Hides—The public sales on Tucaday were brisk, and full prices obtained.

MOLASSES—No sales of importance.

OIL—No sales of Lard. Sperm continues in retail request at \$88.07.25.7 bt up.

NAVAL STORKES—Turpentine has again advanced, 10/9 beautiful to the sales of th

d, chiefly on speculation. State of Trade.

The report from Manchester is that there is a good demand for Yanns and certain kinds of CLOTH, with light stocks and an upward tendency in prices.

In Paris the manufacturers have their hands full, and complain only of a lack of skilled workmen.

From Baring Brothers Circular. There is increased activity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce market and higher prices are paid. COFFER has advanced 1/#2/; common Congon Tra/4#/1; and SUGAR /6 #21/. CITOLICE WHEAT and FLOUR are quoted rather higher. COTTON is inactive at // dearer. In METALS a very large business has been done. Inox and SPRLTER are again higher. Wook, sales are proceeding at an advance of 1/#2/1/#2.

London Markets.

Havre Market. Sales of Cotton for the week ending 13th, 4,775 bales, ngainst 434 bales imports. The stock is 30,000, of which 28,000 are American. Prices are firm.

London Money Market.

MONLY continues in demand but there is no change in rates of discount. The bullion in the Bank is upward of twenty-two ends half millions sterling. Bas Silvas is is demand and has advanced to 9%. New Dollars, 4/114. Consolts leave off at 100/2/100]. There is considerable uncessiness on the French Bourse, attributable in part to political prospects. American Securities.

American Securilles.

American Securilles.

R.R. Bonds at 93, Eastern R.R. Bonds at 95, and a small amount of the new Fennsylvania Loan at 95. There was some inquiry for Eric 1st Mortgage Bonds. Small sales of Boston City Stock at 102.

No change to note in Federal or State Stocks, and none of consequence offering.

FREGULYS to the United States have not varied much the past week, but to New-York the tendency has been rather downward, but not materially. Strerage passengers are not abundant. Rates to New-York £5@£3 10/.

[From our Private Correspondent.]

Liverroot., Saturday Morning, Oct. 16, 1852.

The sales of COTION for the week ending last evening feet up 74,000 bales. All grades have slightly advanced, but the improvement is most decided in the middling and lower qualities, which are fully 4 higher. We quote fair Orleans at 64, Uplands 64, Middling Orleans (6, Uplands 64, Speculators have taken 26,000 bales, and exporters 4,000.

Trade in Manchester and the other manufacturing districts has slightly improved during the past week, in consequence of the late favorable advices from Indis. Western Canal FLOUR is in demand at 22/ P bbl; Ohio FLOUR is worth 22/6. Limited fransactions are taking place in yellow Corn at 23/6, and white at 30/. Simil sales of Lard have been made at 62/.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—tib, Guadelquiver, at Cadie; 10th, Lepanto, and Garland, Marseilles—W. Dowitt, Helveet; 11th, Rosina, at Greenock; 16th, American Congress, and 13th, Northumberland, at Deal—Constitution, at Liverpool; 14th, Glassow, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia—12th, Garrone, at Bordeaux, Arrived from Wilmaston—9th, Trifolium, Ponto, Amsterdam; 11th, Wilhelm, Texel.

Arrived from Richmond, Va.—13th, John G. Coster, at Havre.

dam; 14th, Wilhelm, Texel.

Arrived from Richmond, vx -13th, John G. Coster, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—12th, Kate Howe, London; 13th, William Patten, Liverpool; Amapolia, and Inca, Havre.

Arrived from St. John, N. B.—Oet. 7, Adeleide, Camm, at Queenstown: 8th, Adirondeck, at Grassend; Mary Ann, at Londonderry; 8th, Davie, at Gravesend; Mary Ann, at Londonderry; 8th, Davie, at Gravesend; Mary Ann, at Londonderry; 8th, Davie, at Gravesend; Delance, at Queenstown; 10th, Helen, at Belfast; Collin, from Holl; 12th, Masonic, at Dublin; Cammore, in the Ciydo; 10th, Connecticut, at Gravesend; Delanc and Westmoreland; 14th, Charlotte Reed, at do.; Lord Mulgrave, at Holl; 18th, Gen. Taylor, at Liverpool; 16th, Empire State, at do. Sailed for New York—8th, Ovado, Havre; 11th, L'Industrie, London; S. M. Fox, Havre; Cecilia, Limerick; 12th, Windermere and Magistrate, Liverpool; Lucia Field and St. Louis, London; Prince Albert, Deal; Evadne, Shields; Halcyon, —; 18th, Nimmod, from Cardiff; Washinston and Middlesex, Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston 14th—Claret, Wheeler, Liverpool, Sailed for Rowledges, 18th—Berkel and Berkley; 18th, Rosetta, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile 14th—Lucy, Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile 14th—Lucy, Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile 14th—Lucy, Liverpool.

Sailed for Galveafun, 16th—Theodore, Bremerhaven.

Sailed for Galveafun, 16th—Theodore, Bremerhaven.

Sailed for St. John, N.B., Sept. 15—Joseph Hume, from Bristol.

Passengers for Beston

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, lady, Miss Lawrence and maid, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Heath, Mr. and Miss Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Patten and child, Mr. and Mrs. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Patten and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dopher, Wr. Beds, Mrs. Hollnes, Brown and children, Nopper, Wille. Misses Hodgkinson, Mary Crawford, Graves and Eibe, Messrs. Col. Lawrence, Tarrell, Graves and Eibe, Messrs. Col. Lawrence, Tarrell, Prelin, Wilson, McCormick, Truden, Greatores, Bruce, Hall, French, Reid, Manning, Smith, Armstrong, Bruce, Guermann, Fanmee, Newton, Allen, Miller, Namerk, Reimscher, King, Pain, Trapp, Higginbottom, Tuttle, mack, Reimscher, King, Pain, Trapp, Higginbottom, Tuttle, and Gravett, and Gravett, America, Gravett, Anderson, Garant, Gravett, and Gravett, America, Grav Negotiariers are in progress between the Ba-

Liverpool Provision Market.
There is little doing in either Beer or Pork. Beer, if anything is a little more firm. Land maintains its high pines. Chekek is wanted.
The following are the quotations of George Babinoch and Wm. Gardner & Co: Prime new Mess Beer 110@115/; Pork, Eastern, new, p. 20th, 74@71; Western, 70@75/.
Bacon steedy at 42@49/.
Larn 63/—the highest price has been 66/.
APPLES—270 bashels superior Newtown Pippins, per Pacific, sold at 23@30/ per bushel; Baldwins, 17/ to 20/; Common, 6/ to 15/.